PRICE TWO CENTS. (STANS

Of the Conduct of the War in Santiago Province.

GENERAL WHEELER TESTIFIES

As to the Conditions Prevailing in the Campaign.

THERE WERE MANY HARDSHIPS

Such as Necessarily Attended Hurries Operations-Spirit of the Army was Such there was no Disposition to Complain-Medical Service was all Righ with few Exceptions -Some Shortage of Supplies at Camp, but Nothing a Soldier Could Complain of Toral did not Attack Shafter's Line, Hecause he was not Able to Face the Americans in the Open-General Phafter Did All He Could for Illa

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-The war investigation commission began the raking of testimony to-day, and Major General Joseph Wheeler was on the stand the greater part of the day. There was a full attendance of the commission, and the doors of the room in which the inquiry is conducted were for the first time open to the representatives of the

General Wheeler's testimony covered the case of the soldiers at the two important points of Santiago and Camp He said with refernce to the conduct of affairs at Santiago that there had necessarily been some suffering in the trenches, but that General Shafter had exercised the utmost effort to pro-tect his men. There had been, he said, a shortage of land transportation facilities for a time, and there had been no tents for a week. The roads were very

The general contended that Camp Wikoff was a model camp, the climate s salubrious one and the accommodations quite exceptional in character. He con-sidered the hospital capacity equal to the demands upon it, and that no milltary camp in history was ever so supplied in all respects as was this. Red tape methods were entirely abolished, and the demands of the men were met as soon as they were properly

Detailed Testimony

The war investigation commission beday by pincing General Joseph Wheeler on the stand. Chairman Dodge stated to him the scope of the commission's duty, and asked General, Wheeler whether he had any objections to being sworn. He replied that he had none and Major Mills, recorder for the com-mission, administered the oath.

Ex-Governor Beaver conducted the ex-amination, developing the essential facts as to General Wheeler's rank and his command. General Wheeler stated that he had left Tampa for Cuba on the tenth of June, but that he had no mowledge of the plan of campaign before going aboard the transport. then told of the voyage. On June 21 General Shafter ordered him to disemoark the next day, which he did with a portion of his command. He rode into he country four miles that day, and the next moved his troops to Jaguracita. He then began his reconnoitreing, arranging with General Castillo, of the uban army, to send Cuban troops with his men for the reconnoitre, but, unforunately, the Cubans did not keep the engagement. He told of the first battle at La Quasima, stopping to compliment especially the regular troops, and also to speak of their excellent firing. They soon learned to distrust the reports al estimates of the Cubans. General Wheelerhadnotheen able on his own acunt to secure any accurate estimate of the Spanish loss during the American approach upon Santiago.

Speaking of the proceedings after the he explained that he had been reported sick, and there were me movements just prior to the battle at El Caney with which he was not fa-

"I was not sick," he said, "but I had een on the 29th and 30th. Still I had not gone on the sick list. I had a fever, I appreciated the situation, redicines and came out all right." He was in the battle of El Caney, and exressed the opinion that more had been killed in the formation of the line than afterwards. He told of the necessity for wading the San Juan river, saying that the water was about waist deep,

A Magnificent Sight. "I ought to say," said the general, in the course of his testimony, "that it was magnificent to see officers of high rank go ashore with their packs on acks accepting all the fortunes of was with their men. They slept on the ground with the soldiers. None of us mounted, and we were without tents for seven days "

Speaking of the character of the ads from the coast to the points oc upled by the Americans, he said that upled by the Americans, he said that rith such attention as they were able to give them they were very good. The ains had not been severe up to that time. The roads were narrow, but qual to the demands. The supplies he considered sufficient except in a few intances, and in those instances the deciency was only temporary. "General hatter," he said, "deserves great creditor the zeal he displayed in this report. He devoted himself to this task and I think there is no doubt he succeeded. We used pack trains and there was comparatively little suffering because of the abortness of quarterman-

supplies."
neral Wheeler said in response to a stion that Cervera's fleet was the object of the campaign. There was no en why the Spanish troops should have made a sortle from Santiago he had asked General Toral after

the surrender why he had not attacked. The latter replied that the failure to do so was because his men were foot-sore. Yet General Wheeler could not accept this explanation for the Spanish soldiers were not footsore. General Wheeler's opinion was that the Spanish commander was not able to face the Americans in the open.

The Medical Department,
Discussing the plan of campaign he said he doubted whether any more of fective plan could have been adopted.

said he doubted whether any more effective plan could have been adopted. Speaking of the medical department he haid at times there were complaints, but that they were not serious. On occasions there was a shortage of surgeons; some of the surgeons being sick or wounded. According to General Wheeler's belief the wounded in battle were promptly cared for by the surgeons. After the fight of July 1, all the wounded were carried from the field that night. The witness had heard that there was more complaint of the shortage of medicine among the infantry than in the cavalry arm of the service. Going took to Tampa he said that at the season he was there, the first half of June, the site was without objection, but he had felt that it would be wet later in the season. It was his impression that Tampa had been selected as a camp site after the beginning of the war and was incidental to the intended movement on Havana. There was, he said, at times, some shortage of supplies at the camp, "but nothing." he added, "that a soldier could complain of." They had comfortable tents and the commissary supplies were sufficient. The water supply also was sood. He said the men in his command were well taken care of. However very few men were at that time sick. He had hinself gone into the hospitals and had found the men doing well.

General Wheeler said he had no content over way of the supplies which were

into the hospitals and had found the men doing well.

General Wheeler said he had no control over any of the supplies which were taken to Santiago on the transports when he left Tampa. This was attended to by the different staff officers. He only knew from conversation with these that there was an abundance of the supplies of all character.

The Santiago Campaign.

Returning to the Santiago campaign he said that only two regiments had reported a shortage of rations and he had immediately telephoned to the rear and the shortage which was due to accident, had been adjusted. There was suffer-

immediately telephoned to the rear and the shortage which was due to accident, had been adjusted. There was suffering when the men were compelled to lie on the breastworks.

The meat was poor and they had no bread but hard tack. They were forced to live in the sun and water alternatively and necessarily there was much sickness. While they had the full quota of doctors and nurses he thought if more had been furnished the men would have been better cared for. As for rations, three days' supply was generally issued. Whenever the troops went into action they would throw their food away, as well as their packs, and they often did not recover them. General Wheeler took up the common report that the Cubans stole goods thus discarded. It was not fair, he said, to thus acques the natives, for there was so much of this flotsam and jetsam that, hungry and poorly clothed as the Cubans were, they were not to be blamed for helping themselves. He said he had seen among the 22,000 people who camaout of Santiago many ladies of refinement who were emaclated and evidently hungry.

In reply to questions he stated that he

seen among the Ecow people was cause out of Santiago many ladies of refinement who were emaclated and evidently hunsry.

In reply to questions he stated that he never had, heard of any shortage of commissary or ordinance supplies at Santiago, but he had been told that the medical supplies were short, yet he had no personal knowledge on this point. He had seen some wounded men crawling to the rear in the engagements, but as a rule as soon as a man fell in batthe he was carried to the hospitals by the medical corps.

He said that as a rule the quality of the hardtack was good. Where there was any deterioration it was due to local rains and not to the fact of original inferiority.

No Disposition to Complain.

No Disposition to Complain.

The spirit of the army was such, he said, that there was no disposition to "They were all proud to be there and willing to undergo hard-

ships."

Replying to a question from Colonel Denty, General Wheeler said the regulars had shown a greater ability to take care of themselves than the volunteers. The volunteers were more careless, but the volunteer cavalrymen were not so negligent as the other volunteers, because they were generally western men who had been used to camping. He thought this fact had had a strong indicate in causing the health of the regulars to be better than that of the volunteers.

Captain Howell asked to what he attributed the development of disease after the capitulation of Santiago, and General Wheeler replied that it was due to the climate and to the exposure made necessary. All the men seemed to be more or less affected by the conditions. He had, he said, known of no instance of a sick or wounded man dying from want of care of the physicians. So far as he knew there was general commendation of the medical corps, except that on one or two occasions there had been some grumbling in regard to general conditions. He thought there was a decidency in the number of ambulances, but this deficiency was due to the exigencies of the campaign.

General Wheeler also said in reply to Captain Howell that he knew of no contusion in shipping supplies from Tampa. He was not acquainted with a case in which the body of a vehicle was shipped on one vessel and the wheels on another. His memory was not distinct as to complaints from physicians in his command as to the scarcity of medical supplies, but he thought there were some such complaints, and in such cases he had had them supplied as promptly as possible.

There had been difficulty in getting Captain Howell asked to what he at tbuted the development of disease af

ptly as possible. ore had been difficulty in getting the transports to lie as near in shore a was desirable, rendering it difficult to get at supplies promptly.

EIGHT SEAMEN DEOWNED

By the Wreck of the Schooner Falmer Off the Coast of Charlesten. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 4.—The four-masted schooner, Sara E. Palmer, Captain Whittier, with phosphate rock from Charlotte harber to Cateret, N. was lost Sunday morning off Stone let, seven miles south of Charleston.

was lost sunday morang on state the et. seven miles south of Charleston. Her crew took to the riggiog, where they remained until Bunday morning, when they tried to take to the boats. One boat was smashed and one sunk. The captain and two negro seamen floated on a reeding plank. The captein was washed asvay three times, finally sinking. The two negroes were washed sestore at Edisto island and brought to Charleston this morning. Besides the captain six men were washed overboard, the wreck washing on the beach. The Palmer was one of the largest schooners in the coasting trade and was a collier for the government in Guantaname bay.

rade and was a collier for the govern-ment in Guantanamo bay.

The drowned are: Capian Whitrier,
First Maie Briggs, Second Mate Mo-onald, Steward Pat Heater, Thomas Feberate, Waiter Stancilife, seamen; Joe Meyers, James Roe, colored sys-men.

PEACE COMMISSION

General Merritt Details His Views of the Philippines

TO AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

Spanish Commission Busy with Tele graphic and Other Correspondence Paris Paper Does not Accept the View that Work of Commissions will be Consluded Before December—Recoption Tendered Americans by President Faure President McEinley's Greeting and the Sympathetic Beply of the President of

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The morning was cold and disagreeable, favoring indoor work, of which each peace commission has plenty on hand. The American commissioners determined to devote today's session to a conference with Ma-

The session of the American commission began at 10 o'clock, and lasted until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. General Merrittt detailed to the commissioners his personal views and those of Rear Admiral Dewey regarding the physical, geographical, moral and political conditions prevailing in the Philippine Islands. General Merritt's exposition of his personal views and judgment of the Philippine Islands was not finished today. He will meet the commission again to-morrow, when he will continue to discharge his errand here.

President Montero Rios, of the Spanish commission, and his colleagues were busy to-day with telegraphic and other correspondence. Senor Rios denled himself to all callers.

Oubs to be Discussed First,

A newspaper, Le Petit Bleu, this morn ing declares it has authority for the statement that it has been decided that "an adjustment relative to Cuba will be first discussed at the next meeting, owing to incidents which have recently taken place in the Philippine Islands."

The same newspaper remarks that Senor Rios yesterday "bought three copies of a work on international law by one of our most eminent jurists."

The Petit Bleu does not accept the view that the work of the commissions will be concluded before December, but expresses the belief that it will require a longer time.

The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, will give a dinner in honor of the Americans to-morrow and next week General Porter will give a dinner in honor of both commissions, at the United States embassy.

The Spanish commissioners were ceived this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by President Faure, at the Elysce palace. The members of the Spanish commission were introduced by the Spanish ambassador, Senor Leon y Castillo, and Senor Rics expressed the gratification of the commission at meeting the president of France.

Faure Receives the Americans

At 4:45 p. m., immediately following the reception of the Spaniards, the members of the American peace commission were received by President Faure at the Elysee palace. General Porter met the commission on the steps of the court of honor, and they proceeded to the grand salon. President Faure, sur-rounded by a few members of his official household, received General Porter, who presented Judge Day and the other members of the commission in turn, after which Judge Day presented President Faure a cable message from President McKinley. It was dated September 30, and it was addressed to "His Excel-lency, M. Faure, President of the French Republic,"and was signed"Willtam McKinley, President of the United

States." It read as follows: "On this occasion when the commissions of the United States and Spain are to assemble at the capital of France to negotiate peace, and when the representatives of this government are receiving the hospitality and the good will of the republic, I beg to tender you my most friendly personal greetings, and the assurances my grateful appreciation of your kind courtesies to the American commis sloners."

France's President Sympathetic. President Faure, in replying, cour

eously expressed his appreciation of the cordial sentiments uttered, eartily reciprocated them . President Faure said that everything possible would be done for the comfort of the commissioners, and concluded by say ing: "As the name of La Fayette is held dear in the United States, so is the name of Washington revered in France."

The president then adde that he would mmediately transmit directly to President McKinley his reply to the latter's

cordial message. The president then added that he would Faure's cable message to President Mc-Kinley: "I have had great pleasure in ecciving the American plentpotentiaries to the Hispano-American peace com mission. During the course of an audience Mr. Day read the telegram which you so graciously sent me. I am very much touched by the sentiments which your excellency has been kind enough to express, and I heartly thank you for them. I hope the American commissioners will have kind recollections of their solourn in Paris, which I shall try to render agreeable to them, and I sin cerely hope for a happy termination of the pacific work of the commission."

A New History of Burope, La Patrie this evening prints an interview said to have been had with General Rafael Cerero y Saenz, of the

is represented as saying: "Peace between Spain and the United States will complicate all the eastern questions. The day upon which the preliminaries are signed, the first chapter in the new history of Europe be commenced, as the United States henceforth will play a prependerant role in the events of which different

Spanish peace commission, in which he

parts of the world will be the theatre. "It has been pretended that Spain wanted war, or at least allowed herself to be dragged into it. This is a mistake, since the United States have long coveted our colonies. They introduced separatist and autonomic ideas into Cubs, ideas which were not shared by a majority of the inhabitants of the island. Influences of all kinds were brought into play to excite risings, and hence en sued a war, the consequence of which may be so prejudicial to ourselves and may affect all European interests.

"The North Americans on their side will be compelled to create at once the naval forces demanded by the situation brought about by events. The stronger United States are the more their friendship will be sought after, and the more also their rivalry will be feared by all European nations.

Look at the extreme orient, where France, Russia, Germany and England are powerful rivals. If the Americans install themselves in the Philippines the situation will be greatly modified; and they will not hesitate to seek the friendship of England and Japan, to the detriment of all other nations. This will be for America a truly privileged situation, but the diplomatic role will be rendered proportionately more difficult,"

PITTSBURGH'S PREPARATIONS

For the Reception of the Enights Tem-plar—The City Will be Hagnificently Decorated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.-This city is rapidly assuming a gala day appear-in preparation for the coming of the Knights Templar next week. Night and day work is being done on the many arches over the streets and on the dec orations of business houses. A number of the buildings even now have their dress sults on, and make a sorgeous display of bunting and Masonic em-

blems.

The extraordinary preparations being made for electric light displays by the different firms, give promise of illuminations so brilliant that the down-town streets at midnight will be as bright as at mid-day. Along the route of the big parade great banks of seats have been erected at every available place. Provision is already made to seat 800,000 people. Preparations have been completed-for the reception and entertainment of visiting knights and their friends and the entertainment committee has taken unusual measures to care for the enjoyment of the visiting commanderies. A sub-committee of three has been assigned to each commandery to look after its interests and these sub-committees will be in attendance on their respective commanderies tight and day to see that every possible attention is paid them. To provide for this entertainment the unprecedented number of 1,500 local knights have agreed to act as committeemen.

Special arrangements have been made for the conduct of the parade on the lith. Telephone booths and patrol stations will be erected at intervals along the nearly seven mile route, and every precaution taken for quick service The extraordinary preparations being

tions will be erected at Intervals along the nearly seven mile route, and every precaution taken for quick service should accidents happen.

Over each telephone booth will be erected a large blackboard on which will appear from time to time information regarding the progress of the parade, delays, accidents, etc., thus doing away with the confusion caused by the galloping back and forth of the grand marshals' mounted aides.

CHINESE SITUATION.

Pekin Restored to a State of Quistude. Ben who Assaulted Europeans Punished-Emperor Reduced to a State of Tu-

PEKIN, Oct. 4.-There is an entire ment here, and the streets are as quiet as those of London. The decision of the Russian legation to increase the strength of its escort or guard, is calculated to have an injurious effect in keeping up the fiction of excite-This step has obliged the British minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, to follow suit and a detachment of British marines has been ordered to the capital for the protection of the legation of Great Britain.

The place where a number of Europeans were recently insulted has been roped off and, inside of it, the eight ofders have been placed, wearing heavy agues inscribed "Punishment for ascangues inscribed

saulting Europeans."

The Chinese foreign office has amply apologized for the occurrence and several regiments are held in readiness in case of disorders. But, the populace is perfectly quiet, now that the feast has been concluded.

been concluded.
Yuan Shang has been appointed a
member of the Tsung II Yamen. His
appointment is interesting because he is
a Chinaman of the Manchu race.

Well informed people here differ as to whether Li Hung Chang will return to power. But, the absence of news from the palace leads to the assumption that the power of the dowager empress is definitely assured. Further changes are improbable, as the emperor is now re-duced to a state of tutelage. The banishment of Chang Xin Huan is considered an excessive punishment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Chinese minister was at the state department to-day and had a short talk with Secretary Hay. The secretary said afterwards that there was no change in Chinese sirairs so far as he knew, and no late official dispatches, it was thought that the minister's call. thought that the minister's call was thought that the minister's call might have had some relation to the critical condition of affairs in China and the dispatch of American warships to Chinese ports. But Mr. Wu said his visit had no connection with the general situation in China, but related to pending routine affairs. He received an official dispatch, but it brought no developments on the reported death of the emperor or on the disturbed condition of the foreign element at Pekin.

Dreyfus Revision Assured. PARIS, Oct. 5 .- It is semi-officially as-

serted that M. Manau, the procurator general, has sent a report to the court of cassation, which ensures a revision of the Dreyfus case.

At Glenville Shows Democracy Lost in a Fog

WITHOUT SAIL OR RUDDER.

On the Other Hand Captain Dovents Spoke with a Consciousness of One wh Had Living, Byrning Questions to Disenss-At the Close of the Discussion the Gantleman From Doddridge Didn't "Where He Was At"-Prof. Kidd Gives a Lamentable Exhibition of Horse Play That was Not Relished by the Audience-O. W. O. Hardman Makes an Important Statement.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. GLENVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 4. — The

ioint discussion of the issues of the campaign, yesterday, at this place, between Congressman Dovener and his opponent, J. V. Bhir, has been the talk of the town to-day. The brief report sent last night did not do full justice to the incident, which the Democracy are now Whether respectfully contemplating. the Democratic candidate had been advertised to deliver a speech at the same hour and place that had been announced for two weeks for a meeting by Cap-tain Dovener is not material, but as both were advertised to speak on Court day, at precisely the same time and place, the fact resulted naturally in the joint discussion, which is a mafter of interest. The time was divided as follows: Binir commenced with a speech of one hour and twenty minutes; Dovener followed with one hour and thirty minutes, and Blair closed with twenty minutes. The opening speech by Mr. Blair was a pretty fair rhetorical effort, dealing in platitudes, glittering generalities, and the genealogy of the party, He ignored the money question entirely, and left the audience to guess at his attitude on that issue. He plainly showed that the Democratio party was lost in a fog, and was without sail or rudder. He utterly falled to enthuse his Democratic friends, and at the close of his address you could have heard a pin

Capt, Dovener's Triumph When Captain Dovener arose there was a straining of necks to catch every ord. The speech was fresh, and to the

He spoke with a consci point of one who had living, burning questions to discuss, and he knew how to handle them. He had an audience that pleased him, the major portion of it being composed of Democrats, consequently he was in one of his happlest moods, and his speech was considered by his friends here as one of the best they had ever heard him deliver. The tariff and all other vital issues that come home to the people of this section were discussed as only Captain Dovener can discuss He was frequently interrupted by applause, and it is the opinion that

his speech was a vote-maker. Mr. Blair's closing argument was o fined principally to the mining interests, and to profuse apologies for having permitted himself to enter into a discussion with such a speaker and slick cam paigner as Captain Dovener. It was easy to see, without having to confes it, that the gentleman from Doddridge did not know where he was at,

A "Yellow Kidd" Speech. At the conclusion of the speeches Prof. R. F. Kidd, the idol of the Gilmer county Democracy, indulged in some idle horse play, directing his talk toward the administration, apparently being of the opinion was addressing an audience ha of illiterates and ignoramuses, instead of intelligent men. Kidd being a genial gentleman, he surprised his friends by the manner in which he evaded the points at issue, and sought to soothe them by appealing to their prejudices.

Prof. Kidd was followed by M. B. Morris, the Republican candidate for state senator in this district. He won the respect of his hearers by discarding funny business, and by devoting his time to solid and substantial arguments.

The Hon. O. W. O. Hardman, the distinguished Tyler countian, was present on the occasion. As this gentleman has been quoted by the Democratic papers of the First district as being an enemy of Captain Dovener's, he took the oppor tunity to rise to his feet and deny charges, and urged every friend of his in the audience to support Captain

RRV DR. DAVIS DEAD,

Expires at Berkeley Springs-A Noted Mathedist Episcopal Divine. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct -Rev. J. N. Davis, D. D., died at the Methodist parsonage here, this morning at 5 o'clock, of neuralgia of the heart aged seventy years. He had been only since Sunday afternoon, complaining of pain in his neck and left shoulder, and no thought of it resulting seriously was entertained.

On Sunday morning he preached in On Sunday morning he preached in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been pastor for over two years, and took for his text, Hebrews, sixth chapter, fourth, fifth and sixth verses, from which he delivered a most extraordinary sermon, and it was re-marked that he seemed more earnest and pressured of greater power than he and possessed of greater power than he had displayed since he has been here. It is thought he over-exerted himself and took a sudden cold after leaving

and took a sudden con the church.

Dr. Davis was a Virginian, having been born near Hacksville, Glies county, and he had been in the Methodist ministry for fifty years, this being his jubilee year. He has been pastor of nearly all of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Washington and Baltimore, being in the former place for eight consecutive years, besides having been stationed at most of the appointments in

the bounds of the Baltimore conference, and consequently was well

known.

He leaves a widow, one, som and three
daughters, one of whom is Mrs. John
Chuncey Brooks of Ballimore. The remains of the deceased will be intered
here Thursday morning.

RODSEVELT NOTIFIED

Of his Roudnation for Gavenor—The Cal-lant Rough Rider Makes a Clean out Ro-

nponse to the Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The committee intended dates nominated by the state Republican convention at Saratogs, went to the name of Colonel Roosevelt, the namines for governor, at Oyster Bay, L. L. to day. The committee was made up of T. C. Platt, John R. Hazel, James A. Roberts, H. N. Littauer, Hobart Kruis, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauter-bach, Francis Hendricks, George R. Malby, John T. Mott, Cornellus V. Col-lina

Maiby, John T. Mott, Cornellus V. Collins.

Senator Platt and Mr. Melby were maable to attend through illness. Dr. Degew made the address to Colonel Rocesveit, complimenting him on the unanimity of his choice by the convention.

Colonel Rocesveit replied briefly, saying in part; "National issues are paramount this year. It is not more possible to conduct a state election now
without regard to national issues than
it was possible so to conduct one in 1861
or in 1862. As it then was so it now is,
the interests of the nation as a whole,
which is of vital and absorbing interest
to each citizen.

the interests of the nation as a whols, which is of vital and absorbing interest to each citizen.

Theo, as now, the Republican party was forced to fied new issues, to confront new problems. Then as now it was forced not to follow, but to make precedents. In 1851 we had to preserve the republic for its great destiny; in 1885 we have to take a long strice towards the accomplishment of that destiny. The Republican party therefore, in its state platform, does well to reiterate the promises under which it was possible to elect a Republican President, pleages which made it possible to restore prosperity to our country and to put the nation where it is possible to work out the glorious future, which is now before a reunited nation.

The issues for honest money, for protection to American industry, for the upbuilding of a merchant marine adequate to carry the commerce of the world and to form a naval millita in times of war, are as vital this year as they were in the great contest which was so successfully fought in 1895.

We must further strengthen our navy and build up our army, so that they may be equal to any demand made upon them, as we work out our destiny. Hawaii and Porto Rico are ours. In the East and West Indies the interests of the nation abail be safeguarded.

Thesitily concur in the decirines enunciated at Saratoga and if elected I shall earnestly strive so to discharge the duties of the chief executive that at the and of my term the people shall find.

shall earnestly strive so to discharge the duties of the chief executive that at the end of my term the people shall find that their interests have been safe in my handa."

OBDAN ON FIRE,

Transport Ship Returns to Santiage with Her Bunkers on Fire, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 4.—The United States transport Obdam, which left here on Sunday, has returned with her bunkers on fire. The presence of fire was discovered yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the main hold, which was at once flooded with fifty tone of water and a gang of men was put to work removing the ammunition, of which the ship carried a large supply. All the officers and solders who were well enough to do so, worked hard to extinguish the fire and it is hoped she will be able to leave here again in three days' time.

Surgeon Major Mason reported all United States transport Obdam, which

Surgeon Major Mason reported all well on board.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Of New York Closed-Will Pay Depusitors Dollar for Dollar, NEW YORK, Oct 4-The Tradesneps' National Bank, of No. 280 West Broadway, did not clear through the clearing house, of which it is a mamber to-day. This led to investigation and it developed that the bank is in serious trouble.

The clearing house committee visited the bank yesterday and after a careful examination of its securities, found its

In the banking district the opinior expressed that the troubles of the W expressed that the troubles of the Wool Exchange are indirectly responsible for the Tradesmen's National troubles. Vice President Homer Bates promised the clamoring depositors to-day that the bank would pay its patrons a hundred cents on the dollar. He said, further, that the bank would resume as soon as all its claims were liquidated.

HAWAII'S GOVERNMENT. The Outline Decided Upon by the Congres

sional Committee. HONOLULU, Sept. 14, vin San Francisco,Oct. 4.—The Huwatian Star has published an outline of the form of rovernment decided upon for Hawaii by the congressional committee. Star says it is to be called the terri-tory of Hawaii and will be allowed one

Star says it is to be called the tentory of Hawaii and will be allowed one representative in congress, as though Hawaii were a state. The governor, to be appointed by the President, will be paid a saiary of \$5,000 or \$6,000 a yer.

The committee will make no recommendations as to the appointment of the governor. Hawaii will have a legislature and will make its own laws, subject to the approval of congress. There will be no change in the present form of the legislature. The supreme court will probably be given jurisdiction in the United States cases and judges will be appointed for four years instead of life. It is understood that the question of citizenship will be referred to the state department at Washington for final decision.

Ocoron Senatorship.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 4.-Both houses today voted for United States senator in separate session. The vote was as fol-

lows:
House-H. W. Corbett, 23; H. George, 10; George H. Williams, 4; S. Saken, 3; A. S. Bennett, (Dem.), 18. Senate-Corbett, 13; George, 6; Williams, 4; Eaken, 1; Cotton, 1; Bennett, As forty-six voices are necessary choice, there was no election.

Weather Forceast for To-day For West Virginia and Western Penn-pytennia, rain; freeb to brisk east winds. seconding variable. For Ohlo, rain, probably clearing in western portion; fresh to brisk variable winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: